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1. (Amended) A method of producing a laminated packaging material comprising a core layer of paper or paperboard and a barrier layer applied on one side of the core layer, wherein a liquid barrier composition including a dispersion or solution of a polymer is applied as a barrier layer on at least one side of a carrier layer and is dried during heating for driving off liquid at a first drying temperature in a first step, and that the carrier layer with the applied, dried barrier layer is combined and permanently united with one side of the core layer in a second step, whereafter the dried barrier layer is cured by heating to above a second temperature being higher than the first temperature, in a third step.

2. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the carrier layer bearing at least one dried barrier layer is combined and united with the core layer by extrusion of a layer of thermoplastics therebetween.

3. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said barrier layer is applied on the carrier layer by means of liquid film coating with said liquid barrier composition.

4. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said liquid barrier composition applied as a barrier layer includes a polymer with functional hydroxy 1 groups.

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5. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 4, wherein said polymer with functional hydroxyl groups is selected from among polyvinyl alcohol, ethylene vinyl alcohol, starch, starch derivatives, carboxyl methyl cellulose and other cellulose derivatives, or a mixture of two or more thereof.

6. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said liquid barrier composition applied as a barrier layer is dried at a web surface temperature of approx. 80-160°C.

7. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said liquid barrier composition applied as barrier layer also includes a polymer with functional carboxylic acid groups.

8. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 7, wherein said polymer with functional carboxylic acid groups is selected from among ethylene acrylic acid copolymer and ethylene metacrylic acid copolymer or mixtures thereof.

9. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 8, wherein said barrier layer substantially consists of a mixture of polyvinyl alcohol and ethylene acrylic acid copolymer.

10. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 8, wherein said barrier layer substantially consists of a mixture of polyvinyl alcohol, ethylene acrylic acid copolymer and an inorganic laminar compound.

11. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 7, wherein the dried barrier layer is cured at a web surface temperature of up to 200°C, preferably approx. 170-190°C.

12. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said barrier layer is applied on the carrier layer in an amount of approx. 1-10 g/m², based on dry coating weight.

13. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said carrier layer consists of thin paper optionally coated with a layer of plastics or of a plastics film.

14. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said carrier layer consists of paper with a grammage of approx. 5-35 g/m².

15. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein outer layers of thermoplastics, preferably polyethylene, are applied on the barrier layer and the core layer by means of extrusion.

a 16. (Amended) The method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the layer of plastic applied between the core layer and the carrier layer includes a substance functioning as light barrier.

17. (Amended) A laminated packaging material, wherein it is produced by the method as claimed in Claim 1.

18. (Amended) A packaging container, wherein it is produced by fold formation of a sheet or web-shaped laminated packaging material as claimed in Claim 17.
